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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Marginal Column

By ERAYA SHAPIRO

KEEPING the Army under civilian tutelage had proved a tough proposition for more than one government in modern times—the question never arose in Europe before the French Revolution, because up to that time King and Army had generally been considered synonymous everywhere except in England. Even Hitler never subdued the German High Command.

THE British like to cite Churchill as an example of a civilian chief who knew how to handle the Army. They maintain however, that it is the British tradition—the difference between London and Washington is not one of personalities but of the attitude to military questions.

"The Economist" once said in a passage which became famous: "The American services have successfully implemented the idea that there are such things as purely military factors and that questions which involve them cannot be adequately assessed by a civilian. British theory and practice denies both these propositions and points triumphantly to the person of Mr. Churchill."

ACCORDING to the official British history of the Second World War in the Middle East, Sir (then Mr.) Anthony Eden visited Cairo in the Spring of 1940, and his order, as Minister of War, to General Wavell was to send available troops to Egypt to Greece. Even if the fight was doomed to failure, Eden considered it more important for future British policy to give the Greeks wholehearted support in a lost cause than to save troops. The generals frankly objected to cutting his political but American troops from the Greeks failed to withdraw their troops from Thrace to a reasonable line of defence in the hills, General Dill and General Wavell told the Foreign Secretary that it would be madness to send British troops to Saloniaka.

THE influence British statesmen on their military advisers does not go beyond the proposition that civilians can understand—and accept—expert military advice. The impact of a Churchill on the Army stems from the fact that the former Prime Minister had himself been a soldier—and, moreover, he is an historian and knows the ways of armies. Similarly, the impact which Israel's first Prime Minister has on the Army is due to Mr. Ben-Gurion's intimate knowledge of the diplomatic policies of Britain and some countries—believe that they can keep the military man subdued by forcing him into a separate social caste. The fallacy of this view had led many a Government to its doom. The only way to instill into the military man a sense of responsibilities than those of his trade—the maintenance of security—is to accept him as socially and politically equal to the civilian, and as part of the country's civilian structure. This was the situation of the Haganah leaders. They were not to be made to change for the worse when the Army dommed uniform, and prompted by ill-advised Knesset members of Herut type, was restricted to "military activities" only. Happily, the Army of Israel is still very much involved in the civilian framework, especially in Nahal and Army officers are still "civilians on special duty".

Tel Aviv, October 4.

Western Big 3 Hand USSR New Note on Germany

MOSCOW, Monday. — The British, French and U.S. Embassies today delivered identical notes on Germany to the Foreign Ministry here. A Western spokesman declined to discuss their contents.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the West German Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, told today that his Government and the Big Three Western powers had developed a plan for world security to lay before the Soviet Union at the Foreign Ministers conference in Geneva later this month.

This plan will give the Soviets the assurances that we are prepared fully to meet their justifiable security requirements, the spokesman said. The U.S.S.R. is also willing to make allowances for the security requirements of the free nations, including a reunified Germany, von Brentano said in a prepared speech to the National Press Club.

Should Keep Guard Up

He stressed that the Western powers should keep their guard up in the face of possible German overtures. The Soviet Union would continue to try to break up the defensive organization of the West, to drive American forces from Europe and to establish its own military supremacy on the continent of Europe.

It was announced here today that Chancellor Adenauer and French Premier Mr. Edgar Faure will meet in Luxembourg on Wednesday to discuss preparations for the Geneva Foreign Ministers conference.

Arabs May Reject New Johnston Plan

AMID reports in Damascus that Syria, Jordan and the Lebanon had decided to reject the Johnston water plan despite concessions to Arab demands. Mr. Eric Johnston arrived in the Syrian capital yesterday to resume negotiations with the Government on his water project.

The Premiers of Syria, Jordan and the Lebanon yesterday ended their discussions on the water project and informed sources in Damascus said that they had agreed to drop the Johnston scheme. Their conference was held as a preliminary to the meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers scheduled in Cairo on Thursday. Premier Said el Mufti, before he departed for Amman, however, said that the plan "contains political dangers" and should be abandoned to take over his duties. It was announced yesterday that the King had asked the 72-year-old Premier whether he wished someone else to take over until his recovery.

BURNS IN BEIRUT

General Burns Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization has arrived in Beirut for talks with Yusuf Shihab, Commander of the Lebanese Army, on questions concerning the Israel-Lebanon truce. Among the subjects to be discussed are the border situation and especially the recent attack by infiltrators.

Paris Warns on Result Of Pro-Algerian Vote

PARIS, Monday (Reuters). — France today took steps to warn countries which voted to put Algeria on the U.N. General Assembly agenda of the "repercussions that the vote might have in their general relations with France." Foreign Ministry sources said here today.

These steps were disclosed as the seven-month-old Government spokesman said today that the first of 9,426 German prisoners released from Soviet camps will arrive in West Germany next Sunday.

The Soviet Union has informed West Germany that the 9,426 German prisoners of war whose release was promised to Chancellor Adenauer in Moscow will be home this month.

Moroccan Rebels Kill 100 in Raid

BARAT, Monday (Reuters). — One hundred rebels were believed dead—or missing after rebel tribesmen ravaged the middle Atlas town of Imzouren, said Marmouchas. Other rebels, described as commando groups, attacked settlements in the Rif mountains where they are still holding two French army posts.

French tanks, planes and planes today opened a big offensive against 8,000 rebel tribesmen who swept down the mountain slopes and set fire to Imzouren des Marmouchas, and a small town.

No exact account of the fighting or casualties was available.

French officials said that the troops still held out, and engaged in fighting the rebels to count the bodies. The heavy pall of smoke hung over the nearby hills as the fire lit by local tribesmen still burned fiercely.

10 French Seats Vacant As U.N. Session Resumes

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuters). — France's withdrawal from the U.N. General Assembly in protest against Friday's decision to debate Algeria drew comment today when the session resumed.

Mr. Faure, who will present to the Assembly all parts except the Communists generally approve the French walkout in U.N. session, said: "I am leaving the decision to debate Algeria. The decision to postpone M. Faure's visit to Moscow is also widely approved in political circles."

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, who are staying at Tivon as the guests of Mr. L. Schein, yesterday gave a reception in honor of the visitors of the Israel Exploration Society which is now holding its convention in Tivon. Among the guests were Prime Minister and Mrs. Sharret; the Minister of Finance and Mrs. Eshkol; the Chief of Staff and Mrs. Dayan; Professor Nelson Glueck; Dr. and Mrs. Yigael Yadin; and former members of the "HaShomer" organization.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi will be in Tel Aviv on the 15th of this month between 4 and 6 p.m. on Thursday, the fifth of the Intermediate Days of Succot. Visitors are asked to enter the grounds of Beit Hanan through the park on Rehov Ramban.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Sharret, with their son Haim, were guests on Saturday night at a dinner party in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer W. Weingarten. Among those present were: Professor and Mrs. Haim Pe'er; Dr. and Mrs. M. Bloch; Dr. and Mrs. A. de Shalit; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Wechsler; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schleifer of New York and Mr. Sidney Lamon of New York.

Mr. Felipe Aurora, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Chile, arrived in Jerusalem yesterday via Mandelbaum Gate and was met by Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel. Mr. Aurora will spend a few days here as guest of the Bank of Israel.

A luncheon in honour of Drs. Warren Weaver and George Harrar, of the Rockefeller Foundation in the U.S. was given by the Minister of Agriculture yesterday at the Eden Hotel in Jerusalem. Among those present were the Minister of Agriculture Mr. Perez Naphali, and senior officials of the Ministry.

Dr. Mordechai W. Johnson, President of Howard University, Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Johnson visited the Technion yesterday morning and were received by Mr. Carl Alpert, Director of the Institute's Public Relations Department. The visitors were shown the Technion grounds and facilities on Mt. HaCarmel and then toured the new campus at Technion City.

Alderman A. Moss, former Lord Mayor of Manchester, and present senior Vice-President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and Mrs. Moss, left yesterday after a three-week private visit.

A reception was held last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Ussishkin in Jerusalem, in honour of Mr. William Robinson, Chairman of the Jewish National Fund in Chicago; Rabbi William Norkin, Director of the J.N.F. in Chicago, and Mr. Novick; and Mr. Mayer Weinstien, of Chicago.

Dr. Seymour Bernstein, one of the principal physicists at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, and Lecturer in Physics at the University of Texas, has arrived to take up the post of Visiting Associate Professor of Experimental Physics at the Technion.

The Civil Service Commissioner, Mr. David Ronson, has taken a three-week leave beginning September 30. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Y. Melamed, will assume the Commissioner's duties.

Dr. Harry Sobotka, Director of Chemical Laboratories at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, will lecture (in English) on "Monomolecular Films" at the Hebrew University—Hadassah Medical School, at 8:00 p.m. today.

'Jews Have Made Great Progress in Israel'

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Monday:—"What I have seen here gives me the feeling that the Jewish nation has made great progress towards building up a modern State," Mr. K. K. Fagerholm, Spokesman of the Finnish Parliament, told the press here today on the eve of his departure.

He said that everything he had seen had exceeded his expectations and he was going to tell the Finnish people all about it. "There is a marked resemblance between Israel and Finland, both of which are small countries which have achieved their independence in the long hard way."

"Economic independence can be achieved only through hard work," Mr. Fagerholm said.

The Spokesman declared that the Finnish-Israel Friendship League of which he was chairman could do a great deal in strengthening relations between the two countries.

At the reception were Mr. T. Kaitala, the Finnish Charge d'Affairs, and Mr. A. Nemes, the Honorary Finnish Vice-Consul in Haifa. Mr. M. Ansan, President of the Journalists Association, presided.

OREN-CZERNIAK GAME ADJOURNED

TEL AVIV, Monday:—The high tension Oren-Czerniaq game was the central event in the third round of the Israel Chess Championship, adjourned yesterday after five hours of play.

Other results: Porath beat Shayovich, Kalager beat Danner and Smilther beat Van Amrungen.

The Fischer-Zakon, Weiller-Alpert and Dobkin-Labavski games were drawn.

Adjudged: Rosenberg-David. Previously adjourned games: Caenik beat Fischer.

GRAF FIRST HOME IN SWISS GRAND PRIX

SURICH, Monday (Reuters).—Wolf Graf (Switzerland) won the Swiss Grand Prix, cycle race here yesterday. He covered the 103.4 kilometer course in 2 hours 20 minutes 20.2 seconds, at an average speed of 42.945 kph. Albert Bouvet (France) was second in 2:23:27.1, and third was Hennig (Italy) in 2:23:51.5. Guardi (Italy) was fourth in 2:24:52.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
October 4, 1955

In the Supreme Court Sitting As High Court of Justice Before Justices Silberg, Zusman and Wissotsky

Competent Authority, 2 Zev and Rachel Dorfmann, Respondents (H.C. 96/55)

Ruling on Execution by Force Of Housing Order

The High Court made absolute an order nisi granted to the petitioners on July 6, 1955, calling on the respondents to show cause why the Competent Authority had not requisitioned for the purpose of the Emergency Land Requisition (Regulation) Law, 1949 should not put into effect, if necessary by force, a housing order made by him.

The petitioner, a nurse in the Asaf Harofeh Government hospital, and as such employed in essential public service, lives with her husband—a new immigrant and recently qualified doctor—and child, in one room in the Shapira Quarter of Tel Aviv. On the recommendation of the Government Services Directorate and of the Director of the Asaf Harofeh hospital, the first respondent, the Competent Authority for purposes of the above law, requisitioned a two-roomed flat in Yona Hanavi Street, Tel Aviv, for the benefit of the petitioner. The flat, which belongs to the second respondent, had been occupied by a tenant who died, leaving no dependants or relatives.

The owners appealed against the housing order to the Appeals Committee, which confirmed the order. Subsequent to this confirmation, the owners themselves moved into the flat and refused to leave it. The petitioner applied to the Competent Authority to execute the order by force, if necessary. After lengthy negotiations and attempts on the part of the Competent Authority to persuade the petitioner to accept alternate accommodation which she claimed was not suitable, the petitioner applied to the High Court for an order nisi which was granted.

In his sworn affidavit, the first respondent revealed that he had been telephoned by the Minister of Health's private secretary as well as by the Director General of the Ministry of Interior, in connection with the housing order, a copy of which he had decided to postpone the execution of the

Dutch Officials To Serve in Lebanon

By HENRIETTE BOAS

AMSTERDAM.—The Governor of the Netherlands Province of South Holland, Dr. L. A. Kesper, is to resign his post on October 15 in order to become administrative adviser to the Lebanese Prime Minister for a period of one year.

Dr. C.J.O. Becht, Mayor of the mining village of Kerkwijk in the province of Limburg, will spend six months advising the Beirut Government on a reform of its administrative apparatus.

Both men have been invited to the Lebanon through the Ford Foundation and its representative for the Near East, Professor Rowland Eagger.

Dr. Kesper, who occupies one of the highest administrative positions in the Netherlands, has made a name for himself as an extremely capable administrator who does much to promote the industrialization, public health and recreational facilities of South Holland.

PRIZE MONEY DONATED TO KEREN HAYESOD

Mr. Milti Orel, one of last week's winners of the Ussishkin Prize of IL200, has donated his prize to the "Border Settlements Fund" of the Keren Hayesod.

The Fund was set up to help provide border settlements with roads and equipment such as telephones, barbed-wire fences and radios.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

5.20, 6.30 & 8.30 M.

News: Hebrew, 7 a.m., 8.30 a.m.

8.15, 8.30 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Prog-

ramme (including News); 8 a.m.

8.30 a.m. Service, 6.30 Exerci-

ces; 6.45 Musical Clock (1); 7.30 Mo-

der (2); 9.00 Close Down.

ARNON: Captain Lightfoot

EDEN: Rose Marie

EDISON: Yankee Fash.

ORGEL: Verz. Cruz.

ORION: Aan.

ORNA: O.K. Neron.

QUEEN OF Sheba.

BON: The Daughter of Mata Hari.

2nd week.

STUDIO: Jacquot.

TEL OR: Doba, la Virgin Gitana.

ZION HALL: White Christians.

TEL AVIV:

4:30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

CHEN: Knock on Wood.

5th week.

EDEN: Coat of Love.

6th week.

ESTHER: T Bridges for T Brothers.

MORAH: La Raga au Corps.

OPHIM: Casa Diva.

ORION: Adventures of Robinson

Cruise.

QUEEN OF Sheba.

Economic News from Abroad

Yugoslavia Renews Trade Ties with Russia

The new trade agreement between Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. calls for the extension of trade between the two countries from the present \$32m. to \$70m. annually for the coming three years. Russia will thus a g a s a n become Yugoslavia's chief trading partner. She has agreed to give Yugoslavia a \$15m. credit for the purchase of raw materials, machinery, equipment and a loan of \$20m. in hard currency or gold. Moreover, Russia will finance two fertilizer factories: one nitrogen fertilizer plant with a 220,000-ton annual capacity and a corresponding

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TUESDAYS & FRI. October 5, 1955
Ticket No. 1016. — Sale 10. 1375

THE Citrus Saving Scheme has been launched with considerably less publicity than its two predecessors—the Palestine Saving Scheme.

CITRUS SAVING AND THE PALESTINE ELECTRIC CORPORATION shares

issue. It is also of smaller dimensions in terms of capital but in other respects it could be considered as the most important departure. For it is the first time that the Israel public is being offered an opportunity to invest at attractive terms and under certain conditions not in addition to its own use and convenience, such as dwellings, nor in gilt-edged securities, i.e. stock m.d. independent of economic vicissitudes by an appropriate state guarantee and therefore most suitable as a source for long-term capital or liquid reserves but in productive assets which are expected not only to provide employment and foreign currency, but also to carry profits high enough to induce people to save. In short, this is the first time that people are offered a "share in Israel's future" and the speculative moment of this investment is enhanced by the fact that its ultimate success is entirely dependent upon market conditions connected with this unusual event in oil discovery.

Many names have appeared in your newspaper in this connection which deserve to be cited. One of the names which I feel should very definitely be included in this list is that of Mr. Konrad Szykgold, General Manager of Palestine Petroleum Ltd., Israel, who is in charge of the drilling operations for the Israel Continental Oil Co.

Having myself, a working insight into these recent oil researches, I can say that this citrus is one of the main pillars of our agriculture and the major source of exports and therefore, Israel's Government can allow it to develop because of the catastrophic effects this would have on our entire economy. The fact is that correct as all these considerations may be, it was only a relatively limited number of capital, mainly those with an agricultural background or long-term outlook, with a small sprinkling of foreign investors, who have put their money in citrus plantations, despite the Development loan which was available to them, too. It is against this background that one must view the Treasury's decision to "match every pound saved by pound loaned" in order to overcome the "overs" resulting from the radical improvement in the yield calculation. As a matter of fact, the proposed saving scheme permits investment in cash of only 10 per cent of the whole sum required for establishing a fruit plantation with an additional 40 per cent spread over five years and the rest financed by ploughing in a part of the expected profits. Even taking into account the 6 per cent interest on the Government loan, the workers out of an actual investment of at least one shill less than the minimum needed under ordinary circumstances. On the top of which comes the promise of reduced tax rates on the same and limitation of the possible rise in costs by the range of the increase in the Cost-of-Living Index.

In view of these preferential conditions, it would be a small wonder if applications for the Citrus Saving Scheme exceed the offered amount of 10,000 dunams, i.e. IL6m., of which only IL6m. will have to be paid in cash. One need not be afraid of the scheme's having a strong floating purchasing power. However, it is highly significant that such a scheme is now used for sponsoring domestic savings, instead of to attract capital investments from abroad.

CLIP HERE

CHURCHILL'S
The Hinge of Fate

Series
Coupon
Four
5

electric power station, and one super-phosphate factory with a capacity of about 250,000 tons together with a sulphuric acid plant. Yugoslavia will export to Russia mainly bauxite, lead, tobacco and hemp under long-term delivery contracts.

World Oil Use Doubled in Ten Years

Over the impact of the present boom, oil consumption in most European countries, as well as in the U.S., continues to rise rapidly. Total imports of crude oil and petroleum products by the O.E.C.C. countries in the first half of this year rose by almost 10 per cent over the same period in 1954 (to nearly 63m. tons), and domestic consumption is estimated to have increased by 15 per cent. In fact, world consumption of oil has doubled since 1945, and oil supplies are now over 50 per cent of the world's energy requirements in spite of the 24 per cent it supplied in 1945. The increase in consumption has been particularly big in respect of fuel oil which is increasingly substituting for coal and last year accounted for 42 per cent of world oil consumption. The worldwide demand prompted a step-up in the Caribbean export price of fuel oil by 7.5 per cent in July last, and it is expected that Middle East oil prices will follow suit.

Turkey's Insolvency

is seen as growing ever more precarious, and recent quotations of the Turkish pound in the free markets are about a third of the official rate of exchange. Owing to its urgent need to pay off past debts, normal commercial credits are almost unobtainable even at very high interest rates, and the Turkish Government is now negotiating with a Bank of America group of loans amounting to \$50m.-\$100m. in order to obtain means for the purchase of essential foreign goods and services. In addition to these new interests, the lenders are demanding special rights in the supply of goods to be imported and orders for construction work in Turkey, but no agreement has been reached so far in regard to guarantees of repayment of credit.

The American economist, Mr. Thorburn, who is acting as an advisor to the Turkish Government, has recently proposed substantial devaluation of the country's currency, but the proposal is not likely to be adopted by the Government.

One can easily argue, of course, that citrus is by far the best of all our export commodities, that Jaffa citrus is in a class apart in the world market, that it has tried to satisfy its own needs for the beginning of this century and has recently climbed to a new prosperity based on the strong and ever growing demand for our fruit and on the extensive reclamations and irrigation programmes carried through in this industry during past years. One can state simply that citrus is one of the main pillars of our agriculture and the major source of exports and therefore, Israel's Government can allow it to develop because of the catastrophic effects this would have on our entire economy. The fact is that correct as all these considerations may be, it was only a relatively limited number of capital, mainly those with an agricultural background or long-term outlook, with a small sprinkling of foreign investors, who have put their money in citrus plantations, despite the Development loan which was available to them, too. It is against this background that one must view the Treasury's decision to "match every pound saved by pound loaned" in order to overcome the "overs" resulting from the radical improvement in the yield calculation. As a matter of fact, the proposed saving scheme permits investment in cash of only 10 per cent of the whole sum required for establishing a fruit plantation with an additional 40 per cent spread over five years and the rest financed by ploughing in a part of the expected profits. Even taking into account the 6 per cent interest on the Government loan, the workers out of an actual investment of at least one shill less than the minimum needed under ordinary circumstances. On the top of which comes the promise of reduced tax rates on the same and limitation of the possible rise in costs by the range of the increase in the Cost-of-Living Index.

In view of these preferential conditions, it would be a small wonder if applications for the Citrus Saving Scheme exceed the offered amount of 10,000 dunams, i.e. IL6m., of which only IL6m. will have to be paid in cash. One need not be afraid of the scheme's having a strong floating purchasing power. However, it is highly significant that such a scheme is now used for sponsoring domestic savings, instead of to attract capital investments from abroad.

The linking of wages to the Cost-of-Living Index is justified by the protection it affords the worker against rising prices. From the economic point of view, it is justified by the assumption that this protection will make the trade unions re-

Co.L Allowance and Basic Wages

By Our Economic Correspondent

WITH the recent price increases and the attempts of the Government to balance their inflationary influence by subsidies, discussion has again flared up about the structure of the Cost-of-Living Index. The main point in this discussion was the understanding that the index was not fully reflected by movements and thus does not give complete compensation to the worker for all increases.

This point however, is only one of many. The influence of the Cost-of-Living Index on the development of the economy has been paradoxical and unduly strong. This is due to two reasons: first, the principle of paying Cost-of-Living allowances only to earners in the lower wage-brackets has brought about a relative reduction in the income of the higher brackets, and in due course, the "revolt of the professionals". Second, the Co.L wage allowance is paid in all branches of the economy. The only other nation to have followed this practice is Australia, and there it was abolished recently because it interfered with the development of the economy. In the U.S. and Britain, the allowance is paid in certain industries only.

The linking of wages to the Cost-of-Living Index was devised recently by a famous British economist as "an inflationary measure of consumer efficiency". This is, of course, particularly true in a state of full employment. For then pressure for wage increases — or for better social services — is naturally most successful.

From the point of view of the linking of wages to the Cost-of-Living Index, it is justified by the protection it affords the worker against rising prices. From the economic point of view, it is justified by the assumption that this protection will make the trade unions re-

duce their wage demands.

It will be useful to remember another fact which is often neglected in our discussions of wage policy. Many of the new immigrants do not as yet produce as much as they consume. Their actual wage rates are not always sufficient to cover the cost of living and increase basic wages — as, for instance, in the case of the lower grades in government service — everything we have gained during the past couple of years will be jeopardized.

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